

BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

Volume 7, No. 155

BRAINERD, MINN., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1907

Price Two Cents

MRS. BRADLEY IS NOT GUILTY

SPECIAL TO THE DISPATCH:—

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with the murder of former United States Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, at a local hotel December 8th, 1906, this morning brought in a verdict of not guilty. A demonstration of applause followed the announcement of the verdict.

Washington, Dec. 3.—After a trial which has attracted widespread interest since its inception almost three weeks ago, with witnesses brought nearly across the continent, the case of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with the murder of former United States Senator Arthur Brown of Utah, rests in the hands of the jury. Attorneys Powers and Hoover, with recitals of the episodes that led to the tragedy and pleading insanity of the defendant at the time she shot Brown in a hotel here on Dec. 8, last, argued for the defense, and when court convened after recess District Attorney Baker, attacking the theory of insanity and arraigning the defendant in scathing language, made the closing address. A new point brought out in the argument here on Mrs. Bradley's intentions when she started on the interrupted trip from Salt Lake City to Ogden en route to Los Angeles. The government contended that the fact that on arrival here she called at a hotel for her mail indicated that when she left Salt Lake City the last time, which was the projected Los Angeles trip, she really purposed coming here to see Brown. The court permitted the defense to refute this by quoting from the evidence to show that after Mrs. Bradley started on that trip she changed her mind, stopped at Ogden, telephoned her sister at Salt Lake City that she had decided to go to Washington and then proceeded here.

Judge Stafford occupied fifty-two minutes in charging the jury. The charge among other things set forth that a person is mentally responsible in law when he is capable of understanding the physical nature of his act (as for instance the defendant, if found guilty, must have been capable of understanding she was shooting Brown), of understanding whether the act is right or wrong, and must be capable of controlling his action and of choosing the right and refraining from wrong. Mental incapacity must be the result of mental disease. The law distinguishes sharply between disease and mere passion. After deliberating for five hours and forty-three minutes the jury failed to reach an agreement and were ordered locked up for the night.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 3.—An east-bound passenger train on the Southern railway turned over when it struck a broken rail near Marion, Ala., and Engineer Frank Little was caught under the engine and killed. His fireman was fatally injured. No passengers were hurt. There was evidence of train wreckers and bloodhounds have been put on the trail.

PISO'S

Coughed Continually

25 cts.

PISO'S CURE

my health began to improve and I soon grew strong and fat."

Such sworn testimony, from many witnesses, convinced the Court and secured for us a permanent injunction against a worthless imitation. For nearly half a century PISO'S Cure has been relieving the most obstinate coughs and colds of both bronchial and pulmonary nature.

Give it a fair trial and it will cure you

CURE

BURNS DEFEATS MOIR

American Pugilist Knocks Out the Englishman.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD

Tommy Burns Wins the Coveted Title by Beating the English Fighter. Easy Victory for the Man From the United States.

London, Dec. 3.—Tommy Burns of America knocked out Gunner Moir of England in the tenth round before the National Sporting club in this city. Englishmen never had great hopes of the ability of their representative to regain their lost honors in the boxing arena, and in a somewhat exciting contest the American champion had a comparatively easy task in disposing of Moir's pretensions and securing for himself the title of heavy-weight champion of the world.

After the fifth round Burns' victory was certain and in the tenth, when the gunner failed to rise to the call of time and was literally cut to pieces, Burns left the ring with scarcely a mark.

Moir owes his right to participate in championship matches more to influence than to merit, and his defeat, therefore, was not a matter of general surprise. Burns proved himself superior in every detail. He displayed greater science and infinitely better generalship, and his blows were delivered with much more power than those of the Englishman. It was an easy victory for the American from the very outset; it was almost a foregone conclusion. The contest aroused a greater amount of excitement and enthusiasm than any decided at the National Sporting club since Slavin's defeat at the hands of Peter Jackson.

Burns entered the ring the favorite at odds of 7 to 4, which would have been still longer but for the fact that the two titled backers of Moir covered the Burns money for a large amount, on the chance of a big winning in addition to the stake money.

Men Were Evenly Matched.

Except for the difference in weight and Moir's advantage of two inches in height, the men were evenly matched and in perfect form. In the ring Burns' crouching attitude appeared to place him at a still greater disadvantage in height with Moir, who assumed a fairly erect position with his arms extended widely, somewhat like a wrestler, and showing no guard.

The work in the first round was mostly at long range, the fighters sparring warily. Finally Burns landed two heavy blows on the gunner's neck and ear, the second sending him staggering to the ropes, while the American himself escaped without punishment, avoiding Moir's rushes cleverly. The pace increased in the second round, the men getting into close quarters, where Burns showed his superiority and did a lot of damage on Moir's body.

He received a nasty jolt under the chin, however, which brought him up, but he soon resumed the fighting.

They fought at long range all through the third, Burns being too clever for his adversary, who began to show signs of the punishment he had received. In the fourth Burns took a breather, which allowed Moir to have just a show the better of a light round.

Burns came back again hard in the fifth, forcing the fight from the sound of the bell. He landed a right on the jaw and a left swing that cut Moir severely over the eye.

Burns Baffled His Opponent.

The sixth round was all in favor of the American, whose footwork completely baffled his opponent. Moir became very wild in his attempts to get in his right. In the seventh Burns sent home a terrific swing, which made an ugly gash in the gunner's cheek. They came to close quarters, the Englishman clinching and thus avoiding the full force of two well meant rights. Some holding caused Referee Eugene Corri to enter the ring and he separated the fighters. Moir then looked like a beaten man.

In the eighth, however, he came back gallantly with the evident intention of trying to stand off the American, but he was fought all over the ring and badly punished. Burns set upon him unmercifully in the following round, administering terrible punishment. Moir was now in a sorry plight and the bell just saved him from being put out.

Burns came quickly to the center of the ring in the tenth and forced matters from the start. He sent the gunner to the floor with a short right arm bolt. Moir rose, only to be felled again from a hard left on the jaw. He struggled to his feet but was an easy victim for another cross to the jaw and, going down, was unable to respond to the call of time.

Burns had taken his opponent's measure in the early rounds, and although Moir showed marvelous pluck he was equal to the American in no other respect.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Discussed in Its Varying Phases by Prominent Financiers.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3.—The financial situation in its varying phases was discussed here by financiers of national prominence before the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Probably no meeting of the academy ever attracted as much attention in this city and Witherspoon hall, in which the speakers discussed "lessons of the financial crisis," was so crowded that the doors were closed against hundreds who sought admission.

The speakers included F. A. Vandervlip, vice president of the National City bank, New York; William B. Ridgely, comptroller of the currency; Charles H. Treat, United States treasurer; Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York; Isaac N. Seligman of J. and W. Seligman, New York, and William A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange National bank of New York.

Mr. Vandervlip presided at the session and in his introductory address said of the financial condition:

"Some people attribute the trouble to the policies of the president of the United States, while others find the cause in the gambling of Wall street, but it is probable that in neither of these extremes will be found the real cause of the present financial situation. The Boer war and the Russo-Japanese war necessarily caused the destruction of much wealth and immediately following these were there came an unprecedented period of world-wide activity that found an insufficient capital."

A general discussion of the financial situation followed the address.

AGED WOMAN MURDERED.

Alleged Robber of Her Store Is Accused of the Crime.

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 3.—David Martinez y Sanchez, who was arrested charged with the murder of Miss Jennie Templeton, was given a preliminary hearing at Velardo, N. M., and bound over for trial. Miss Templeton was an aged woman and with a sister conducted a store at Velardo. The evidence against Sanchez is said to be strong. Miss Templeton was stabbed in the back and was kicked in the head by her assassin and her skull fractured. Her store was robbed one night last week and she charged Sanchez with the robbery. The theory of the officers is that fearing arrest, Sanchez killed Miss Templeton.

FIRE IS UNDER CONTROL.

But Rescuers Have Not Reached Imprisoned Miners.

Drytown, Cal., Dec. 3.—The fire in the Fremont mine is under control and the whole effort of the management has been to get to the upper levels above the fire with the hope that the eleven entombed miners may be still alive.

Manager Goodall, accompanied by four picked miners, made another attempt to reach the 600-level through the hot ashes and had reached that level when three of them were overcome with gas. All were brought to the surface in an insensible condition and have but partially recovered.

Quadruple Murder Suspected.

Salem, Ore., Dec. 3.—News of the supposed murder of the four persons on a ranch near MacLean has reached here. The bodies of Mrs. Castel, her daughter, her son, and the foreman of the ranch, a man named Montgomery, were found in the burned ruins of their house. A shotgun and blood-stained hatchet were found near the place. It is reported that they had considerable money.

Italy Affected by Crisis.

Rome, Dec. 3.—The Giornale d'Italia says that owing to the American crisis 100,000 Italians who intended to emigrate to the United States will remain in this country, while 200,000 more than usual will return from America. Thus 300,000 men will be obliged to find work in Italy which, on this account, will feel the consequences of the crisis.

Important Reductions Made.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Important reductions in the cost of the railway mail service have been made by the postoffice department, according to statements made in the annual report of the second assistant postmaster general, James T. McCleary. These reductions were due to a readjustment of the pay of railroad companies for carrying the mails. The total reduction amounts to \$1,474,566.

Steamer May Be a Total Loss.

Sydney, N. S., Dec. 3.—During a strong southeasterly gale a steamer, supposed to be the Restigouche of the North American Transportation company of Quebec, struck off Cranberry Head while attempting to make the harbor here. Tugs have been sent to her assistance. It is thought that the steamer will be a total loss. The steamer carried a few passengers and these, with the crew, are still on board.



"MICHAEL'S" Coats

For beauty of style, for durability of materials, for excellency of construction and for reasonableness of prices no garments equal "Michael's."

Surprising Progress Made.

Boise, Ida., Dec. 3.—Surprising progress has been made in the work of selecting a jury to try George A. Pettibone for complicity in the Steunenberg murder. The state passed the jury for cause and eight have been passed by the defense.

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At the Lowest Possible Price Point Consistent With Quality

If it is not your buying headquarters we would be more than pleased for you to make it so. CROCKERY, GLASS, TIN AND HARDWARE. Thousands of Articles on our Counters at 5c and 10c each.

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Entered at the post-office at Brainerd, Minn. as second class matter.



TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1907

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Skates sharpened at Hoffman's 16
Saws gummed and filed at Hoffman's. 155tf
C. B. Rowley returned from his Cass Lake trip today.
Roy and Mrs. Smith went to the twin cities this morning.
Call and see the new electric flatirons at D. M. Clark & Co.'s. 40tf
C. B. Rowley went to Cass Lake yesterday afternoon on business.
Clyde McKay, of Aitkin, was in the city yesterday between trains.
H. L. Bowen, of Jenkins, was in the city yesterday between trains.
Leave your orders for storm sash with D. M. Clark & Co. 97tf
Judge A. R. Holman, of Pequot, was in the city today between trains
Editor Silk, of Pine River, was in the city yesterday between trains.
The Union prayer meeting will be held in the People's congregational church.
Rev. A. C. Hougstad returned today from a trip to Pequot, where he went to preach.

Look Well

Your doctor will tell you why Ayer's Hair Vigor so promptly checks falling hair. Ask him all about it.

Good books are all right, but do not let them cheat you out of your good looks. Drop your books; take up your mirror! Is your hair exactly to your liking? Remember, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-medicine, promptly stops falling hair, destroys dandruff. Does not color the hair. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOLIDAY GOODS

A display of these goods on our counters will answer for many people the question. "What shall I buy for Christmas"

Realize that each passing day increases the likelihood that the supply of some of the most desirable items will be exhausted. Remember that to late is worse than too early—that now not only nothing is gained but much is risked by waiting.

You are invited to call and see all the new goods for Christmas.

D. A. PETERSON,

Phone Call 82

214 7th St. So.

H. P. Dunn's display windows are certainly taking on the appearance of the season. 2t

County Commissioner W. H. Andrews came down from Smiley today to attend the regular meeting of the county commissioners.

Parker Waite came down from Walker today, having completed the work on the cottages he erected for the state tuberculosis sanatorium.

Mrs. W. H. Lamb and Miss Lamb, of St. Paul, who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gemmell, returned to their home today.

John Oberg came down from Deerwood Sunday night and spent Monday forenoon in Brainerd transacting business. He went to Minneapolis that afternoon.

A nice lot of wood on hand for sale. Promptly delivered. 152tf

FRED DREXLER.

John Hurley, a popular M. & I. conductor underwent a successful operation at the Northern Pacific hospital yesterday morning and a speedy recovery is expected.

The remains of Wm. McIntosh were brought down from International Falls today and laid to rest in Evergreen cemetery after funeral services held at the Presbyterian church.

Two houses and lots within two blocks of the new postoffice site for sale cheap if taken at once. Inquire of Mrs. C. H. Sherman at Mark's store. 149tf

Rev. C. V. S. Engstrom, pastor of the Swedish Mission church, was married on Thanksgiving day to Miss Marie Nyquist, of Lamson, Minn. His many friends here extend hearty congratulations.

Masquerade dance given by Pocahontas lodge in Columbian hall, Dec. 5th. Music by Geo. Grewcox. Tickets 25 cents. 150-xc

Mrs. R. A. Beise received the sad news of the death of her father, Henry Keller, at his home in Sauk Center this morning of chronic Bright's disease. Dr. and Mrs. Biese and little one left for that place today noon to attend the funeral.

Cole's Hot-Blast gives more heat with coal than any other stove. D. M. Clark & Co., agents. 97tf

The taffy candy pull announced for Friday evening at the old Baptist church has been postponed till Saturday evening of this week. Please come and have a jolly time. Admission 15 cents. 1t

The Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church will give a 15 cent lunch at the home of Mrs. W. H. Strachan 224 N. 6th St. tomorrow afternoon. Supper will be served from 3 to 6 o'clock for 15c and from 6 to 8 for 25c. Special invitation to the gentlemen for supper. 155tf

You get free a beautiful art calendar with a bottle of Skauge's Never Cough, the medicine that clears the lungs, made, sold and guaranteed by Druggist Skauge Laurel street. 143tf

Rev. Coolbaugh, of Cloquet, Rev. E. Spencer Murphy, of Grand Rapids, Rev. J. R. Atwill and Dr. J. H. Beattie, of St. Cloud are in the city in attendance upon a meeting of the standing committee of the Duluth Episcopal diocese. Rev. J. R. Alten and W. D. McKay, of this city, are members of the board also.

Badly Mixed Up

Abraham Brown, of Wintertown, N. Y., had a very remarkable experience, he says: "Doctors got badly mixed up over me; one said heart disease, two called it kidney trouble, the fourth, blood poison, and the fifth, stomach and liver trouble, but none of them helped me, so my wife advised trying Electric Bitters, which are restoring me to perfect health. One bottle did me more good than all the five doctors prescribed." Guaranteed for blood poison, weakness and all stomach, liver and kidney complaints by H. P. Dunn, druggist. 50c. mwf

Critie—Excuse me, but does this picture represent a box of shoe blacking just opened?
Artist—How ridiculous! Why, that is my celebrated painting, entitled "The Sunset."

Critie—Sunset? Great Scott! Where?
Artist—In Pittsburg.—Chicago News.

Call for Rehearsals

Those who are to take part in Alice in Wonderland are notified that the first rehearsal will take place at the Commercial Club rooms on Friday, Dec. 6. Those having been assigned to the different parts will be expected to report promptly at the time stated as follows:
4 p. m.—Dolls, Mother Goose and children, Elves, Indians, Fairies, Fairy Queen, March Girls, Flag Girls, Uncle Sam.

7:30 p. m.—Principal speaking parts and animals, Double Sextet, Freddie, Moon Eyes, Japanese, Columbia, Rough Rider, Any Time at All.

\$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh, being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

KELLIHER ROUND HOUSE BURNED

Engine No. 11 Damaged but How Badly Can not be Told Until She is in the Shops

CAUSE OF FIRE IS UNKNOWN

Hostler was Cleaning the Coach When the Flames Were Disccovered Last Night

The Minnesota & International railroad company's round house at Kelliher was destroyed by fire last night, or rather, early this morning. Engine No. 11 was in the round house at the time and was damaged, but just how badly will not be known until she is brought into the shops here. It is not thought, however, that she is seriously damaged beyond burning the cab and other wooden parts as the fire was not thought to have been hot enough to melt the brasses or to warp the castings.

The cause of the fire is unknown. The hostler was at work cleaning the coach when the fire broke out and before it was discovered it had so much start that it was impossible to get the engine out. The round house was a one stall wooden building and the loss therein will probably be \$500 on the building and about \$2,000 on the engine.

AT ELK HALL

Reporter Was in Error as to the Place of Holding the N. P. Library Entertainment

THE DISPATCH reporter was in error as to the place of the holding of the annual entertainment of the Northern Pacific Library association. It will be held in Elk's hall instead of the library room at the shops as stated, on Friday evening, Dec. 6th and will begin at 8:15 p. m.

The evenings program includes an entertainment by the leading talent of the city to be followed by a ball. The full N. P. orchestra, Geo. Bislar leader, will furnish the music.

Refreshments will be served at the close of the entertainment and it is also rumored that there will be a very interesting game of "500" to be played in one of the side rooms.

The special committees in charge of evening's entertainment are:

Entertainment committee—W. R. Heron, chairman, J. H. Krouse, J. A. McKay, J. W. Smith. Ball committee—John Smith, chairman, Caleb Shodall, John Cummings, Harry Titus, Herman Stade.

The proceeds of this entertainment are devoted exclusively to maintaining the reading room at the shops for the benefit of the members of the association and their families. Full announcement of the literary program will be made later.

Reduce Your Fat

Rengo Rapidly Reduces Excess Fat Without the Aid of Tiresome Exercises or Starvation Diet

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

Rengo will reduce excess fat and build up the strength and health of anyone who eats it regularly for a short time. It is a product of nature, delicious to the taste and safe and harmless in all its properties. It will not injure the digestive organs as so many drugs and medicines do.



Every fat person is a victim of constant, cruel ridicule. Save yourself from humiliation and danger by taking Rengo. Don't wait until you are a disgusting sight.

Rengo will positively reduce surplus fat rapidly and do so without harm to the subject. It is very palatable and pleasant to eat. It is prepared in a highly concentrated form and is convenient to carry in the pocket so one can have it with him at all times.

Rengo requires no exhausting exercises or starvation dieting to help it out as so many of the so-called fat reducers do. You can go right ahead and attend to your regular daily duties. It compels proper assimilation of the food and sends the food nutriment into the muscles, bones and nerves and builds them up instead of piling them up in the form of excess fat. There is nothing "just as good" as Rengo. For sale by all druggists at \$1.00 per full sized box, or by mail prepaid, by the Rengo Co., 3151 Rengo Bldg., Detroit, Mich. The company will gladly send you a trial package free by mail, if you write them direct to Detroit; no free packages at drug stores. For sale and recommended in Brainerd by H. P. Dunn & Co., Druggists.

L. J. CALE, Dept. Store

Our Popular Sale

Still Continues

Every section thruout the store is now combined in the greatest value giving campaign we have ever planned.

Our store is well filled with good qualities and large assortment for which we offer liberal price concessions which will surely be interesting to every person in Brainerd

The greatest value and degree of worth possible at our prices.

25 Per Cent Off

Remember it will pay you to trade at this store. We want your patronage and have made prices to get it.

618 Front St.

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Boilers Repaired, Fire Boxes Repaired and Bricked, Grates Reset.

All kinds of Shaker and Dump Grates furnished on short notice for parties intending to burn coal next winter. Water Works put in an Sewer Connections made.

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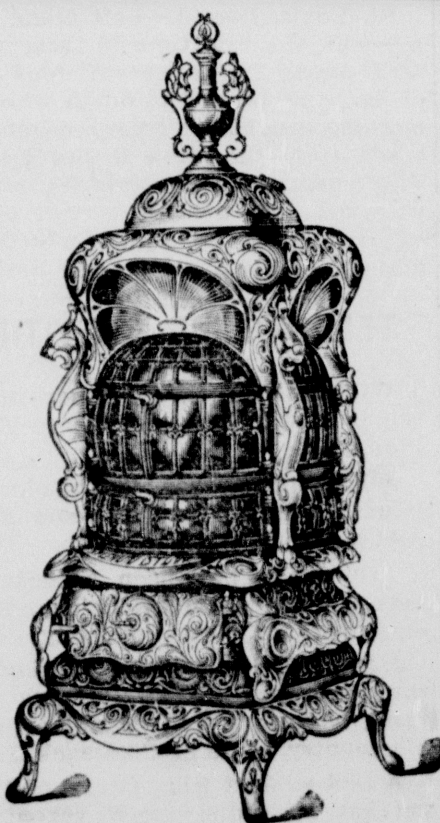
One that we guarantee to give 1/4 more heat with less fuel than any Base Burner made. Has large fire box, full nickle trimmed. Price

\$35.00 to \$55.00

Sold on easy payments

D. M. Clark & Co.

General Outfitters and Undertakers



LADY ELECTED AS WEIGHMASTER

Miss Winifred Smith Elected to Fill Vacancy Caused by Her Father's Death

SUPT. BAKER IS RE-ELECTED

Sensational Communication is Received From Former Officer Sullivan

The entire membership of the city council was present Monday evening at the regular meeting.

The report of the street committee recommending that the city offer to pay \$1,000, in full payment of the steam roller, the city to retain the old roller, caused the first ripple of excitement in the council. A motion to accept the report was opposed by some of the members who thought an attempt should be made to settle before the report was made a matter of record. Alderman Drexler stated that if it had not been for the injunction suit the matter would have been settled long ago.

Alderman Fogelstrom chairman of the committee insisted that the report be either accepted or rejected and on motion of Alderman Toohey it was accepted and placed on the table to be taken up at the next regular meeting.

Alderman Farrar reported that it would be impossible at present to secure money from the state to refund the electric light bond in the amount of \$40,000 which came due January 1, 1908. The state officials had notified the committee that it would be the first of next August at the earliest before there would be state funds available for the purpose. Mr. Farrar thought that it might be possible to secure the consent of the holders of the bonds to their extension for one year upon the guaranteeing of the interest for that time at 6 per cent. The matter was referred to the finance committee to look after.

The purchasing committee to whom was referred the bill of the Geo. A. McKinley Co., for piling, reported that while the company maintained that the price was correct they expressed willingness to deduct \$4 for drayage, and the bill was ordered paid less that amount.

The committee on streets, sidewalks and bridges reported that it had re-decked the Kindred street bridge and had completed the Baker bridge.

The committee on health, sewers and police reported a defect in the lateral in the alley running from Fourth to Sixth streets and situated in the blocks between Holly and Grove streets. The matter was referred back to them.

The city pay rolls for the month of November were allowed as follows:

City Officers.....	\$263 33
Police.....	327 00
Fire Department.....	149 00
Firemen, 1 fire, no hose.....	2 00
Street Employees.....	265 00
Electric Light Employees.....	456 30

The bill of R. R. Wise for \$125 for the building purchased for a tool house was allowed. Alderman Drexler stated that Contractor Rowley was to have moved the building that day but Mr. Wise was out of town and the building was not empty.

A special assessment for repairs on sidewalks made during November was passed all voting aye.

A special assessment was presented by the city engineer for the paving of South Broadway from the south line of Laurel street to the south line of Oak street. The assessment was levied, all members voting aye on roll call. The amount of the assessment for paving and curbing was \$7.50 per lot of 25 feet.

The application of R. D. Holden for liquor license was received, bond approved and license granted.

Judge Allbright appeared in behalf

of the estate of D. D. Smith, concerning the moving of the curbing and the widening of the walk in front of the leased railroad property occupied by him on South Sixth street. No action was taken by the council in the matter.

The application of Miss Winifred Smith for the position of city weighmaster, made vacant by the death of her father, was received. Also an application of R. L. Weeks for the same position.

An informal ballot resulted in Miss Smith getting eight votes and R. L. Weeks two. The formal ballot resulted the same as the informal and Miss Smith was declared elected for the term of one year.

The application of Russell Baker for the position of superintendent of the electric light department was received and a formal ballot taken, Mr. Baker receiving the vote of every member of the council.

On motion the election of other city officials was deferred until the next regular meeting.

A communication from the Gregory company, signed by Leon E. Lum, as one of the officers was received asking permission to erect an open shed in the rear of the lots where the Rhodes building stood on Laurel street, also stating that George Northrup had offered to repair that building for \$250 which was less than 50 per cent of its value. After some discussion, which showed the members averse to granting permission to repair or erect a shed on the lots, the matter was referred to the fire committee in conjunction with the city attorney and the building inspector.

A rather sensational communication was received from former Officer Sullivan, alleging that he was forced from the police force for enforcing the lid impartially. The matter caused considerable discussion. Alderman Fogelstrom wanted the matter referred to the police committee for investigation. Alderman Toohey opposed any action, saying the city council had nothing to do with the matter. Alderman Zakariasen said that Officer Sullivan had made a good officer and Alderman Toohey retorted that he had been too good a one. Alderman Toohey moved to postpone action on the communication indefinitely but this did not receive a second and he changed it to a motion to accept it and place it on file, which was passed without a dissenting vote.

A petition was presented and read asking that Oak street east from Broadway be paved and curbed. It was on motion referred to the street committee.

A Real Wonderland

South Dakota, with its rich silver mines, bonanza farms, wide ranges and strange natural formations, is a veritable wonderland. At Mount City, in the home of Mrs. E. D. Clapp, a wonderful case of healing has lately occurred. Her son seemed near death with lung and throat trouble. "Exhausting coughing spells occurred every five minutes," writes Mrs. Clapp, "when I began giving Dr. King's New Discovery, the great medicine, that saved his life and completely cured him." Guaranteed for coughs and colds, throat and lung troubles, by H. P. Dunn, druggist, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

If your enemy is not reliable and honest, don't tell on him. He will get his without your assistance.—Atchison Globe.

Piles ITCHING, BLEEDING OR PROTRUDING

We guarantee to either cure or refund the money to any sufferer from itching, bleeding or protruding Piles who faithfully and properly uses

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment

Rev. T. B. Roberts of 103 Marshall St., Syracuse, N. Y., says:—"For nine years I suffered from itching and protruding piles which were so bad that they necessitated my absence from professional duties. I used numerous remedies and underwent one operation without relief, but by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment I am now permanently cured." 50c a box. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

H. P. Dunn, Druggist.

OFFICERS HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

Announcement of Appointment of Big Falls & International Falls Offices

ARE IDENTICAL WITH THE M. & I.

Seperate Organization is Maintained For Purpose of Keeping Accurate Accounts

Bulletins regarding the operation of the Big Falls & International Falls railroad, as the extension to the M. & I. is officially known, have been posted in the various bulletin offices of the latter railroad. While run practically as one road the two will be kept entirely distinct for bookkeeping purposes. One bulletin issued by W. H. Gemmell, as general manager of the B. F. & I. F., announces the appointment of the following officials, who already hold the same positions on the M. & I.:

Auditor—M. W. Downie.
Superintendent—W. H. Strachan.
Chief Train Dispatcher—G. H. Warner.
Roadmaster—H. Mills.
Master Carpenter—D. McFarlane.
Another bulletin announces that M. & I. annual passes will be good over the B. F. & I. F. during the remainder of the year, while another states that Northern Pacific and Great Northern mileage now good over the M. & I. will also be good over the new road.

VALUE ON RIGHT BREATHING

Health Comes From Knowing How and What to Breathe

Dust laden with germs of consumption or other disease is inhaled by all who use the streets, but disease is not developed unless the germs find conditions suitable for their lodgment and growth.

With people having catarrh there is an ideal culture medium of these germs, as the irritated membrane and weakened tissues is a hot-bed where germs must thrive and multiply until they are numerous and active.

If you have catarrh, you should use the easiest, simplest and quickest cure, the direct method of Hyomei, whose wonderful medicated air is taken in with the air you breathe, directly following and destroying all germs that have been inhaled, repairing any damage they may have worked and so healing and vitalizing the tissues as to render catarrh and germ infection no longer possible.

The unusual way in which Hyomei is sold should dispel all doubt as to its curative properties, for H. P. Dunn offers to refund the price to anyone whom it fails to benefit. You do not risk a cent in testing the healing virtues of this breath of life, for with every \$1.00 outfit H. P. Dunn gives a guarantee to relieve catarrh or money refunded. 155-157-162

CANADIAN MASONS COMING

Brethren From St. Francis Lodge to Visit Brainerd Saturday Evening of This Week

Aurora Lodge No. 100 A. F. & A. M. is to be honored Saturday evening by a visit from a large number of the officers and members of the the Masonic lodge at St. Francis, Ontario, just across from International Falls. There will be work in the third degree and lunch will be served after the work. There is said to be some marked differences between the Canadian and Minnesota work and the meeting will be mutually interesting and instructive.

Here's Good Advice

O. S. Woolever, one of the best known merchants of LeRoyville, N. X., says: "If you are ever troubled with piles, apply Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It cured me of them for good 20 years ago." Guaranteed for sores, wounds, burns or abrasions, 25c at H. P. Dunn's drug store. mwf

School Report.

The following is the school report of District No. 15 for the month ending Nov. 29, 1907:

No. of pupils enrolled.....	44
Total attendance in days by all.....	592
Average daily attendance.....	29

Those neither absent nor tardy: Waino Toivonen, John Toivonen, Julia Toivonen, William Toivonen; Arvie Mustonen, Mary Gmahl, Bertha Gmahl, Willie Peterson, George Henningson, Elizabeth Henningson, Edward Furhop, Albeot Furhop, Cora Govron, Jessie Sutton, Ethel Peterson.

IVY WAGAR, Teacher.

A Dangerous Deadlock

That sometimes terminates fatally, is the stoppage of liver and bowel functions. To quickly end this condition without disagreeable sensation, Dr. King's New Life Pills should always be your remedy. Guaranteed absolutely satisfactory in every case or money back, at H. P. Dunn's drug store. 25c.

Schaefer Retains His Title.
Chicago, Dec. 3.—Jacob Schaefer retained his title as champion at 18-inch balkline billiards, one shot in, by defeating George Sutton here, 500 to 486.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Coming Attractions

Dec. 13-14—Alice in Wonderland.
Dec. 16—The Gingerbread Man.

The entertainment given by Gorten's minstrels last night was worthy of a larger house than greeted it. It carried a fairly good band and the stage settings were good. The slack wire juggling was especially fine and the entire entertainment was clean and well worth attending.

It is said that it was necessary to secure a second lot of boys to take parts in Alice in Wonderland which will be presented at the opera house December 13 and 14. The suits sent and intended for boys of 11 and 12 years of age were entirely too small for the boys of that age raised in the bracing atmosphere and on the fertile soil of Brainerd and it was necessary to secure younger and smaller ones. The work of preparing the play is now going on swimmingly, however.

The Lucey-DeBonna combination which appears in the Congregational church Monday, Dec. 9, in the Y. M. C. A. course is made up of T. Elmore Lucey, a reader of rare merit and Signor Francisca DeBonna, the well known harpist. The entertainment is one of rare merit, of a high order of talent and one that should be seen by all. Tickets 50 cents.

For fire insurance, city and farm property, apply at the T. C. Blewitt agency—none but reliable stock companies represented. tu-fri

COMMITTEES WERE ANNOUNCED

President Erickson Announced Standing Committees of Board of Education

OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Delegate Appointed to Attend Minnesota Educational Association in January

The board of education met in regular session Monday night with the members all present except Halladay, Smith and Thabes.

President Erickson was appointed a delegate to the Minnesota Educational association, which meets in St. Paul January 1 to 4, 1908.

The reports of the superintendent for the month of November and of the book room were read and approved. The former showed 1967 now belonging to the school.

The finance committee reported that it had examined the quarterly report of the treasurer and found it correct.

President Erickson then announced the standing committees as follows:

Buildings, grounds and repairs—Johnson, Congdon and Halladay.
Fuel, supplies and printing—Hohman Johnson and Smith.
Finance, claims and insurance—Mahlum, Smith, Halladay.
Text books, course of study and library—Lawrence, Hutchins and Hohman.

Teachers, janitors and salaries—Thabes, Mahlum and Hutchins.

The matter of purchasing a piano was left in the hands of committees on fuel supplies and printing and on teachers and janitors jointly.

About the usual grist of bills was allowed after which the board adjourned.

The Badge of Honesty

Is an every wrapper of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its superior worth as a blood purifier and invigorating tonic for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the run-down system as no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The active medicinal principles of native roots such as Golden Seal and Queen's root, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroot and Black Cherrybark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet which quotes extracts from well-recognized medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholow, King, Scudder, Coe, Ellingwood and a host of others, showing that these roots can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepsia as well as in all bilious or liver complaints and in all "wasting diseases" where there is loss of flesh and gradual running down of the strength and system.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes rich, pure blood and so invigorates and regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, and through them, the whole system. Thus all skin affections, blotches, pimples and eruptions as well as scrofulous swellings and old open running sores or ulcers are cured and healed. In treating old running sores, or ulcers, it is well to insure their healing to apply to them Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve. If your druggist don't happen to have this Salve in stock, send fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and a large box of the "All-Healing Salve" will reach you by return post.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

Moderate Price

Calumet Baking Powder

\$1,000.00 will be given for any substance injurious to health found in Calumet.

Unique Theatre

Open Every Night
Except Sunday....

refined and up-to-date entertainment for ladies', gentlemen and children

Program for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

1. Funny Fishing in Sicily
 2. Smoke without fire
- ILLUSTRATED SONG
By MISS KATHLEEN GRAHAM
3. Modern painters
 4. The baby elephant

Performance starts at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Come in anytime and see the entire show.

Laurel Street

BIG PAINT SHOP BURNED.

Pullman Company's Building at Buffalo Destroyed.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Pullman company's big paint shop here burned to the ground in less than an hour. Twenty-one Pullman cars were destroyed. The total loss will be about \$400,000. The shop was a brick building 400 feet long and had a capacity for twenty-seven cars. In it were stored large quantities of paints and oils, which made a fierce fire. The flames are supposed to have started from an electric wire. About 250 men are thrown out of employment.

Lace Curtains or Draperies

Made like new by our special process. Why throw away a pretty pair of lace curtains or portiers, just because they have become soiled, when we can clean them at a small cost, and return to you almost as good as new?

Information booklet free. Return express paid on orders \$3 or more

Gross Bros. Dye Works
Minneapolis, Minn.

Bijou

F. E. LOW MANAGER.

Program for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

- SONG—ILLUSTRATED
Tonight Love Tonight
By Carmen Mahlum
1. Electric battery
 2. The Bomb
 3. Crazy Quilt
 4. Launching of the Bellerophene
 5. Tramps Troubles
 6. Good Husband

First Performance—7:30, 8:15, 9:00 and 9:45 p. m.
Admission 10c Children 5c.

WHITE BROS.

Hardware

We have the finest stock of Skates, Skies and Hand Sleds in town; also a fine lot of meat and Food Choppers, Meat Saws, Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Splitting Wedges and Mauls and a clean line of everything in the hardware line.

616 Laurel Street. Brainerd, Minn.

GLOBE HOTEL

Bowling Alley

Just Reopened

Every Thing Put in First Class shape

Come and Enjoy Good Sport

HOTEL EARL

214-216 So. 5th St.

Brainerd, - Minnesota

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Newly Refurnished Throughout
First-Class in Every Way.....

Lunch Counter in Connection

JULE JAMISON, Proprietor

An Extraordinary Offer

For Sale—At half price and on easy terms the lots of the A. A. White Townsite Co., in all parts of the city. For full information call on

LYMAN P. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE
419 WEST FRONT STREET

A. F. GROVES, M. D.,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Walverman Bldg. 616 Front St.

Office Hours:

10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.
2 to 4:30 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Phones:

Office.....208
Residence.....92

Residence: 311 North Broadway

A Tempting Offer

Serve the unexpected guest with good liquor—just the brand you want is kept by us. Phone us your order for whatever you may need. All the best bottelings always in stock—Prompt delivery no matter whether it's a small or large order.

John Coates Liquor Co.

Pure Aluminum

Cooking Utensils

The original 1892 Ware is the best as time has proven. They will not rust, chip, scale or break, because they are made of the pure metal and with proper care will last from 10 years to a life time.

Slipp-Gruenhagen Co.

217-219 Seventh Street South.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The president in his message to congress says:

No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can be truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment, and it is foolish when such is the case for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks, for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises.

In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs, and naturally when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering and, as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies, but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

Interstate Commerce.

No small part of the trouble that we have come from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self reliance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the national government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states, such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax and in either case ineffective for purposes of justice. Only the national government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control. This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the constitution in amplest and most far reaching form, but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face and realizing that centralization in business has already come and cannot be avoided or undone and that the public at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of this business centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the national government by the constitution itself. There must be no halt in the healthy constructive course of action which this nation has elected to pursue and has steadily pursued during the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of the congress and the administration of the law by the department of justice.

National License For Railroads.

The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment, there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the commission whenever in its judgment it is necessary to make a physical valuation of any railroad. As I stated in my message to the congress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements subject to these agreements being made public in minute detail and to the consent of the interstate commerce commission being first obtained. Until the national government assumes proper control of interstate commerce in the exercise of the authority it already possesses it will be impossible either to give to or to get from the railroads

full justice. The railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come. The only question is as to what governmental body can most wisely exercise it. The courts will determine the limits within which the federal authority can exercise it, and there will still remain ample work within each state for the railway commission of that state, and the national interstate commerce commission will work in harmony with the several state commissions, each within its own province, to achieve the desired end.

The Antitrust Law.

Moreover, in my judgment, there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not merely the unwisdom, but the futility, of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary, but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corporations, to all big combinations of capital, as to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporations and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil. Whenever in either there is evil it should be promptly held to account, but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put or keep on the statute books a law nominally in the interest of public morality that really puts a premium upon public immorality by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business success. To aim at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little and often the doing of positive damage.

Not Repeal, but Amendment.

The antitrust law should not be repealed, but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by or to be an incident of a grant of supervisory power to the government over these big concerns engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subsection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the bureau of corporations.

The antitrust law should not prohibit combinations that do no injustice to the public, still less those the existence of which is on the whole of benefit to the public. But even if this feature of the law were abolished there would remain an equally objectionable feature, the difficulty and delay now incident to its enforcement. The government must now submit to irksome and repeated delay before obtaining a final decision of the courts upon proceedings instituted, and even a favorable decree may mean an empty victory. Moreover, to attempt to control these corporations by lawsuits means to impose upon both the department of justice and the courts an impossible burden. It is not feasible to carry on more than a limited number of such suits. Such a law to be really effective must of course be administered by an executive body and not merely by means of lawsuits. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations instead of waiting until they are in existence and then attempting to destroy them by civil or criminal proceedings.

Law Should Be Explicit.

A combination should not be tolerated if it abuse the power acquired by combination to the public detriment. No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is formed for the purpose of or whose operations create a monopoly or general control of the production, sale or distribution of any one or more of the prime necessities of life or articles of general use and necessity. Such combinations are against public policy. They violate the common law. The doors of the courts are closed to those who are parties to them, and I believe the congress can close the channels of interstate commerce against them for its protection. The law should make its prohibitions and permissions as clear and definite as possible, leaving the least possible room for arbitrary action or allegation of such action on the part of the executive or of divergent interpretations by the courts. Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering service at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital and the prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself a condition of having any trade with itself. Reasonable agreements between or combinations of corporations should be permitted provided they are first submitted to and approved by some appropriate government body.

Congress' Power.

The congress has the power to charter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which existing corporations could take out federal charters and new federal corporations could be cre-

ated. An essential provision of such a law should be a method of predetermining by some federal board or commission whether the applicant for a federal charter was an association or combination within the restrictions of the federal law. Provision should also be made for complete publicity in all matters affecting the public and complete protection to the investing public and the shareholders in the matter of issuing corporate securities. If an incorporation law is not deemed advisable, a license act for big interstate corporations might be enacted or a combination of the two might be tried. The supervision established might be analogous to that now exercised over national banks. At least the antitrust act should be supplemented by specific prohibitions of the methods which experience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolistic combinations to crush out competition.

The real owners of a corporation should be compelled to do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corporations should hereafter be denied to interstate corporations, unless on approval by the proper government officials, and a prerequisite to such approval should be the listing with the government of all owners and stockholders, both by the corporation owning such stock and by the corporation in which such stock is owned.

Lessons of Recent Crisis.

To confer upon the national government in connection with the amendment I advocate in the antitrust law power of supervision over big business concerns engaged in interstate commerce would benefit them as it has benefited the national banks. In the recent business crisis it is noteworthy that the institutions which failed were institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the national government. Those which were under national control stood the test.

National control of the kind advocated would be to the benefit of every well managed railway. From the standpoint of the public there is need for additional tracks, additional terminals and improvements in the actual handling of the railroads, and all this as rapidly as possible. Ample, safe and speedy transportation facilities are even more necessary than cheap transportation. Therefore there is need for the investment of money which will provide for all these things while at the same time securing as far as is possible better wages and shorter hours for their employees. Therefore, while there must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and most careful consideration of all interests concerned and of the actual needs of the situation. Only a special body of men acting for the national government under authority conferred upon it by the congress is competent to pass judgment on such a matter.

Those who fear from any reason the extension of federal activity will do well to study the history not only of the national banking act, but of the pure food law, and notably the meat inspection law recently enacted. The pure food law was opposed so violently that its passage was delayed for a decade, yet it has worked unimpaired and immediate good. The meat inspection law was even more violently assailed, and the same men who now denounce the attitude of the national government in seeking to oversee and control the workings of interstate common carriers and business concerns then asserted that we were "discrediting and ruining a great American industry." Two years have not elapsed, and already it has become evident that the great benefit the law confers upon the public is accompanied by an equal benefit to the reputable packing establishments. The latter are better off under the law than they were without it. The benefit to interstate common carriers and business concerns from the legislation I advocate would be equally marked.

Pure Food Law.

Incidentally in the passage of the pure food law the action of the various state food and dairy commissioners showed in striking fashion how much good for the whole people results from the hearty co-operation of the federal and state officials in securing a given reform. It is primarily to the action of these state commissioners that we owe the enactment of this law, for they aroused the people, first to demand the enactment and enforcement of state laws on the subject and then the enactment of the federal law, without which the state laws were largely ineffective. There must be the closest co-operation between the national and state governments in administering these laws.

Currency Legislation Needed.

I again urge on the congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency, provided of course that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergency issue should of course be made with an effective guarantee and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the government. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities approved by the government and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off. It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should ever be allowed to loan to themselves. Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision as banks. Legislation to this effect should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

Yet we must also remember that even the wisest legislation on the subject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculative folly any more than it can guarantee an individual against the results of his extravagance. When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he invites disaster, and when wealthy men or men who pose as such or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to become such indulge in reckless speculation, especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty, they jeopardize not only their own future, but the future of all their innocent fellow citizens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress.

Can't Revise Tariff Now.

This country is definitely committed to the protective system, and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. In other words, the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be as a minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue, but which will at least make good the difference in cost of production here and abroad—that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well being of the wage-worker must ever be a cardinal point of American policy. The question should be approached purely from a business standpoint, both the time and the manner of the change being such as to arouse the minimum of agitation and disturbance in the business world and to give the least play for selfish and factional motives. The sole consideration should be to see that the sum total of changes represents the public good. This means that the subject cannot with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a presidential election, because as a matter of fact experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the public good. In my judgment the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election.

Income Tax and Inheritance Tax.

When our tax laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my judgment, both of these taxes should be part of our system of federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, while in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical working, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very men whom it was most desirable to have taxed. Nevertheless a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable feature of federal taxation, and it is to be hoped that one may be devised which the supreme court will declare constitutional.

The inheritance tax, however, is a far better method of taxation. The government has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which a man shall receive a bequest from another, and this point in the devolution of property is especially appropriate for the imposition of a tax. Laws imposing such taxes have repeatedly been placed upon the national statute books and as repeatedly declared constitutional by the courts, and these laws contained the progressive principle—that is, after a certain amount is reached the bequest or gift in life or death is increasingly burdened and the rate of taxation is increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man receiving the bequest. These principles are recognized already in the leading civilized nations of the world.

Germany's Inheritance Tax.

The German law is especially interesting to us because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure while allotting to the individual states of the empire a portion of the proceeds and permitting them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the imperial government. Small inheritances are exempt, but the tax is so sharply progressive that when the inheritance is still not very large, provided it is not an agricultural or a forest land, it is taxed at the rate of 25 per cent if it goes to distant relatives. There is no reason why in the United States the national government should not impose inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the states, and when we last had an inheritance tax about one-half of the states levied such taxes concurrently with the national government, making a combined maximum rate in some cases as high as 25 per cent.

To Tax Nonresidents Higher.

The tax should if possible be made to bear more heavily upon those residing without the country than within it. A heavy progressive tax upon a very large fortune is in no way such a tax upon thrift or industry as a like tax would be on a small fortune. No advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of the enormous fortunes which would be affected by such a tax, and as an incident to its function of revenue raising such a tax would help to preserve a measurable equality of opportunity for the people of the generations growing to manhood.

We have not the slightest sympathy with that socialistic idea which would try to put laziness, thriftlessness and inefficiency on a par with industry,

thrift and efficiency, which would strive to break up not merely private property, but, what is far more important, the home, the chief prop upon which our whole civilization stands.

Such a theory if ever adopted would mean the ruin of the entire country, but proposals for legislation such as this herein advocated are directly opposed to this class of socialistic theories.

Enforcement of the Law.

A few years ago there was loud complaint that the law could not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the department of justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident that no man stands above the law, that no corporation is so wealthy that it cannot be held to account. Everything that can be done under the existing law and with the existing state of public opinion, which so profoundly influences both the courts and juries, has been done, but the laws themselves need strengthening. They should be made more definite, so that no honest man can be led unwittingly to break them and so that the real wrongdoer can be readily punished.

Moreover, there must be the public opinion back of the laws or the laws themselves will be of no avail. The two great evils in the execution of our criminal laws today are sentimentality and technicality. For the latter the remedy must come from the hands of the legislatures, the courts and the lawyers. The other must depend for its cure upon the gradual growth of a sound public opinion which shall insist that regard for the law and the demands of reason shall control all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Both of these evils must be removed or public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

Injunctions.

Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained continues likewise to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant, but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming one of prime importance, and unless the courts will deal with it in effective manner it is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislative action. It would be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many honest and law abiding citizens to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with hostility. I earnestly commend to the attention of the congress this matter, so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it unwarrantably invades. Moreover, discontent is often expressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts, not only in labor disputes, but where state laws are concerned. I refrain from discussion of this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the supreme court.

The process of injunction is an essential adjunct of the court's doing its work well, and as preventive measures are always better than remedial the wise use of this process is from every standpoint commendable. But where it is recklessly or unnecessarily used the abuse should be censured, above all by the very men who are properly anxious to prevent any effort to shear the courts of this necessary power. The court's decision must be final. The protest is only against the conduct of individual judges in needlessly anticipating such final decision or in the tyrannical use of what is nominally a temporary injunction to accomplish what is in fact a permanent decision.

The president urges the passage of a model employers' liability act for the District of Columbia and the territories to encourage corporations to treat injured workmen better. He emphatically indorses the eight hour day.

The president urges the states to fight the child and woman labor evil. He says:

The national government has as an ultimate resort for control of child labor the use of the interstate commerce clause to prevent the products of child labor from entering into interstate commerce. But before using this it ought certainly to enact model laws on the subject for the territories under its own immediate control.

Presidential Campaign Expenses.

Under our form of government voting is not merely a right, but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns and, furthermore, to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement, the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large ex-

penditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor, and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided.

The Army.

The president recommends legislation to increase the number of officers in the army, especially in the medical corps. The rate of pay of officers should be greatly increased, he declares. There should be a relatively even greater increase in the rate of pay of enlisted men if we are to keep the army in shape to be effective in time of need. The president recommends severe examination of officers for promotion up to the rank of major. From that point promotion should be purely by selection. He speaks of the recent physical test of army officers with emphatic approbation and recommends a bill equalizing the pay of officers and men of the army, navy, marine corps and revenue cutter service.

The Navy.

Concerning the navy the president says:

In my judgment, we should this year provide for four battleships. But it is idle to build battleships unless, in addition to providing the men and the means for thorough training, we provide the auxiliaries for them—unless we provide docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships that they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations and docks on the Pacific, and this deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo boats and destroyers should be built. Both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts fortifications of the best type should be provided for all our greatest harbors.

Until our battle fleet is much larger than at present it should never be split into detachments so far apart that they could not in event of emergency be speedily united. Our coast line is on the Pacific just as much as on the Atlantic. The battle fleet should now and then be moved to the Pacific, just as at other times it should be kept in the Atlantic. When the isthmian canal is built the transit of the battle fleet from one ocean to the other will be comparatively easy. Until it is built I earnestly hope that the battle fleet will be thus shifted between the two oceans every year or two. The battle fleet is about starting by the strait of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast. Sixteen battleships are going under the command of Rear Admiral Evans, while eight armored cruisers and two other battleships will meet him in San Francisco, whither certain torpedo destroyers are also going. No fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and it will be of very great educational use to all engaged in it. The only way by which to teach officers and men how to handle the fleet so as to meet every possible strain and emergency in time of war is to have them practice under similar conditions in time of peace.

The president recommends the increased pay for both officers and enlisted men and advises promotion by selection above the grade of lieutenant commander.

Foreign Affairs.

In foreign affairs, the president says, this country's steady policy is to behave toward other nations as a strong and self respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought into contact. In other words, our aim is disinterestedly to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without the appearance of meddling with what does not concern us, to be careful to act as a good neighbor and at the same time in good natured fashion to make it evident that we do not intend to be imposed upon.

The president refers at length to The Hague peace conference. He believes it accomplished much good work.

Postal Savings Banks.

The president says on postal affairs: I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress a postal savings bank system as recommended by the postmaster general. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies and savings banks, individuals have hoarded their cash and the workmen their earnings, all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor.

I further commend to the congress the consideration of the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth class postmasters in the classified service.

Other recommendations are:

Deepening of the inland waterways, especially of the Mississippi river system, to make them great national highways.

The repeal of the tariff on forest products, especially the duty on wood pulp.

The amendment of the public land laws to make them more effective against land grabbers and more favorable to bona fide settlers.

Retention of the government's title to public coal and other mineral lands.

Extension of the national forest reserves.

Citizenship for the people of Porto Rico.

Freer local self government for Alaska.

Encouragement of the merchant marine, particularly of an ocean mail line to South America.

Remission of the Boxer indemnity and freer entry for Chinese students coming to America.